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inction between it and *E. latifolia*. It is now to be looked for in other localities.

Buffalo, N. Y.

DAVID F. DAY.

Query.—Is it always the case that the common blue flag, *Iris versicolor*, changes the color of its flowers to white when removed from the swamps to garden cultivation? I have never seen any allusion to the fact, if it is so.

A few years ago, whilst in Darien, Ga., a lady showed me a white-flowered flag in her garden, and assured me that she had herself removed it from the neighboring swamp, and that it had become white after removal. Here, in the gardens in Aiken, there is plenty of it—all white-flowered. I have not been able to trace the origin of the plants directly, but they were probably brought from the swamps. Before seeing that in Darien, I had had reason to suspect such a change, and I make this note of inquiry whether it has been observed by others.

Aiken, S. C., Sept. 6th.

H. W. RAVENEL.

New Station for *Psilotum triquetrum*, Swartz.—Last week I found here six or eight specimens of this plant growing under a live oak and pine. It has been identified by Dr. Gray, to whom I sent it, and also by Mr. Ravenel of Aiken, S. C., who informs me that thirty-five years ago he met with the same in St. John's—Berkeley, in this State, but that he has not seen it since. He found about a half dozen specimens growing in an old deserted garden, under "wild orange-trees." Chapman says "*East Florida*."

Bluffton, S. C., Sept. 18, 1882.

J. H. MELLICHAMP.

***Echinosperrum Greenei*, Gray.**—As plants gathered by me about the middle of March at San Diego, Cal., and pronounced this species by Dr. Gray, do not agree in some respects with the description in the North American Flora, the following completer one is herewith given:

Annual, 3'-12' high, appressed-pubescent throughout, branching from the base, branches prostrate or ascending, weak; leaves linear-oblong, the lower ones opposite and usually connate, often linear, bracts broader, sometimes narrowly oblong; racemes bracteate throughout; calyx white- or often yellow-hairy (hairs with a prominent pustulate base), lobes enlarging in fruit, open, lanceolate, acute, with a dense white tuft of hairs at the tip; flowers less than a line long, white; fruit scattered, lowest short-pedicelled, not joined to the stem; nutlets with three distinct (usually white) ridges running more or less regularly from the tip around the sides (but not on the angles) and down the centre to the base on the outer face, and usually with one intermediate one on each side; cross-ridges forming regular meshes with these, and from the angles thus formed arising straight prickles which are scarcely ever glochidiate and often not even barbed; the depressed meshes filled with from one to several tubercles; nutlets cuspidate, ovate, convex on the outer and inner faces; inner face reticulated but not armed, provided with a very prominent ridge running from the sharp tip to the large, almost deltoid scar at the base; angles rounded.